



Journal of Sepehr-e Siyat
4th Year - No. 12 - Summer 2017

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Price: 5000 Tomans

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Colonialism, Politics and World of Islam in the Constitution Era

Moretza Shiroodi*

Received: 9 April, 2017

Accepted: 5 June, 2017

Abstract

Undoubtedly, reasons behind the constitutional revolution occurrence should be partly sought outside Iranian borders. In this regard, European colonialism was a major cause, but colonialism failed to be only the issue of Iran and Iranians; rather, colonialism should be known as major phenomenon which encompassed all Islamic nations; what made colonialism's link to Muslim World more colorful were characteristics or political disabilities of the Islamic nations which opened the route for colonialists; this route aimed Muslim World more than it did at Iran, which resulted in many events including constitution in Iran and Ottoman caliphate; hence, the question raised in this article is studying what's of colonialism, politics and status of world of Islam relationship, on one hand and providing response to that on the other hand will be purpose of the article; this is followed in a descriptive methodology.



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Sepehr-e-Siyasat
4th Year
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Summer 2017

Keywords: Colonialism, Constitution and Iran, Politics, World of Islam.

The Objective Areas of Traditionalism Formation in Mental System of Seyyed Hossein Nasr

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Masoud Mo'ainipour**

Received: 14 April, 2016

Accepted: 26 May, 2017

Abstract

The present article deals with the objective thought of Seyyed Hossein Nasr. This matter is important because traditional discourse alongside the two fundamental and modern of Islam has lots of thinkers and critics. Different methodologies can be used for examining thinking of thinkers. In this paper, it is tried to discover the objective areas of political thought of Seyyed Hossein Nasr by applying hermeneutic skinner methodology. Firstly, Skinner method and its major implications have been explained with an emphasis on two elements of purpose and area. It is also tried to make an illustration of a perspective of the above methodology possibility for checking political thought. Next, Nasr's life titled the objective areas of his thinking has been pointed out. The objective areas of Seyyed Hossein Nasr's thought imply studying his biography from the beginning of life until reaching mental maturity and hitherto in order to better understand how the author's thoughts have been formed across history; how education in social relations affect ideas of one person; later, this paper deals with the author's political and mental atmosphere which better provides possible understanding of his writings.



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Keywords: Objective Areas, Seyyed Hossein Nasr, Skinner, Tradition, Traditionalism.

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Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and Trend of Islamic Awakening in Bahrain

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Received: 20 December, 2016

Accepted: 5 March, 2017

Abstract

Bahrain is a small country but important in regional equations. After independence from Iran, this country, in 1971, has always tried to embark on allying with trans-regional and regional powers thanks to its geopolitical weakness and inability to maintain independence and restore security. Henceforth, when Persian Gulf Cooperation Council formation was brought up in 1981, this country sought membership of the council considering structural frailties in various fields particularly in the field of democracy. This paper seeks to explore the causes of Bahrain's beginning internal crisis in 2011 and why's of its membership of PGCC, the policies adopted by this council for handling the crisis through elucidative-descriptive methodology. The findings of the research indicate that since Bahrainis, in February 2011, launched an uprising in objection to internal problems like religious discrimination, political despotism, economic problems and class distinction, firstly calling for reforms and secondly collapse of Al-e Caliph rule, the council has tried to manage the crisis and maintain the status quo among other council members by adopting policies such as dispatching rapid action forces (island shield), anti-opponents media propaganda, instilling the matter that opposition groups of Caliph rule are led by the Islamic Republic of Iran, unlimited backup of the caliph's regime and raising the plans like annexation of Bahrain to Saudi Arabia.



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Sepehr-e-Siyasat
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Keywords: Internal Crisis, Islamic Awakening, Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, Security.

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Pathology of Specialized Publications of Political Sciences and International Relations in Iran: Barriers and Strategies

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Received: 8 April, 2017

Accepted: 8 June, 2017

Abstract

The present article has been organized with an aim to recognize the status quo of the specialized publications of political sciences and international relations, better understand the status of them and identify the current variety, abundance, harms and gaps. This article analytically deals with a study and pathology of over 177 specialized publications including scholarly of scientific-research, scientific-extension and scientific-specialized existing in the fields of political sciences and international relations and interrelated fields like law, administration, history, sociology, geography and philosophy. Some of the results of research show that dependency of scientific journals on the policy of publishing organizations, multiplicity of jobs, unreal positions and editorial board, quantitative growth of publications and qualitative decline in terms of format and contents, a small number of specialized journals in other languages, lack of suitable ISI journals for printing articles of political sciences, absence of criticism tradition about the published articles in the specialized journals of political sciences and international relations and.....are among the most important harms existing in the specialized journals of political sciences and international relations in Iran. The present article aims to look into status of publication of specialized journals of political sciences and international relations in Iran in respect of subject-matter, organizational affiliation, scientific ranking, language of publication, electronic publication and way of access to their articles whether they are free or not free. In the end, strategies are presented for consolidation of the specialized journals of political sciences and international relations in Iran while drawing conclusions in this regard.

Keywords: Pathology, Scientific-Extension Scholarly, Scientific-Research Scholarly.



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The Aftermaths of Religious Extremism in the Middle East for U.S Foreign Policy in Bush and Obama Administrations

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Received: 14 April, 2017

Accepted: 31 May, 2017

Abstract

This paper aims to study U.S foreign policy change in the Middle East about religious extremism. For examining this trend, it is necessary to consider theory of constructivism as basis for U.S foreign policy. After Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 80s, U.S embarked on forging, organizing and supporting Al-Qaeda in order to confront this invasion, but in the wake of 9/11 attack, Bush incorporated a new sense into the international order, pronouncing terrorism and Al-Qaeda as the real adversary of U.S and launched an attack on Afghanistan and Iraq in order to counter with it; it placed unilateralism into agenda of foreign policy; however, this policy underwent a review during Barrack Obama administration. Accordingly, the main question of this research is that what impact emergence of religious extremism has had on U.S foreign policy vis-à-vis the Middle East region. In responding this question, it has been hypothesized that religious extremism expansion in the Middle East led to extended presence and military intervention of U.S in the region; however, with the elapse of time, U.S regional and trans-regional allies in the Middle East have been entrusted to confront the phenomenon. This analytic-descriptive research has been done based on library data collection.



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Keywords: Constructivism, Extremism, Foreign Policy, The United States.

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Analysis of Political Legitimacy Component in the Eyes of Iranian-Islamic Mental Movements (3rd thru 8th Centuries A.H)

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Received: 14 April, 2017

Accepted: 30 May, 2017

Abstract

Studying political legitimacy component in the eyes of Iranian-Islamic mental movements of 3rd-8th centuries A.H shows portrait of pyramid-like society whether in the opinion of political philosophy or in terms of other movements; in this regard, ideas of Farabi, Avicenna, Khwajeh Nasir, Ghazali and other thinkers can be referred to. This looks as though one common relation can be established among Shaharmani community, philosopher king, Imam or Sultan in the framework of Islamic-Iranian political thought. Of course, all thinkers consider distinctive features for chief and ruler as to their way of thinking and analysis. But the Shiites gave a special place to concept of legitimacy, believing "Imamate" based on principle of grace and the Quranic verse. Imam is legitimate ruler and he is the one who has been appointed from descendants of Ali ('a), from descendants of Fatima ('a) and from generation of Husayn Ibn Ali ('a), hence his government is legitimate if it is materialized and functionalized and it means it is based on canon law.



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Keywords: Charisma, Imam, Mental Movements, Philosopher, Political Legitimacy.